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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVII. No. 18.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—MARTIN—WILLIAM TELL.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—AGNES DE VERE.

FARM MICHIGAN—NIGHT DREAM—SHOCKING EVENTS—

LADY HENDERSON.

MILTON'S—BARBERS OF SEVILLE.

BUTCHER'S THEATRE, Chambers street—MILTON'S MAID.

SPOOKS—ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers street—THE ROBBER.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MARTIN JACK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—POOK COUSIN WALTER.

JACK HENSON.

WHITE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery.

BROADWAY THEATRE—JACKSON'S—WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

DO YOU EVER SEND YOUR LOVE TO BROOKLYN.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GRAND

SALON—FOURTH FLOOR.

HILLER'S SALON, 138 Broadway—NICKERBOCKER.

GEORGIA, 566 Broadway—BANDS OF THE PANORAMA OF THE

NEW YORK.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—EUROPEAN

THEATRE BY CHRISTY &amp; MATTING.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway.

EUROPEAN THEATRE.

COLUMB, 21 Bowery—EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, January 19, 1853.

Mails for California.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The steamship Ohio, Captain Hartwell, will leave this

port at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Aspinwall;

the Uncle Sam, Captain Mills, at three o'clock, for the

same port; and the Northern Light, Captain Tinsdale,

at four o'clock, for San Juan del Norte.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at one o'clock to-morrow.

The New York Weekly Herald, with the latest

intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published

at ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, sixpence. Agents will please send in

their orders as early as possible.

The News.

Our pages are completely overwhelmed with

important news, received by telegraph and otherwise,

this morning, first among which is the lengthy

report of the speeches in the United States Senate on

Gen. Cass' resolutions re-asserting the Monroe doctrine.

The elaborate address of Gen. C. cannot but

be read with feelings of the liveliest emotion. Its

tone and sentiment will undoubtedly meet generally

the approval of American readers, irrespective of

party prejudices. The remarks of Judge Butler, in

opposition to Gen. C., are also imbued with deep in-

terest, for the reason that they in some measure

enlighten the younger portion of the community in

regard to the motives of the Monroe administration

in making the original declaration against the

movements of European powers to acquire terri-

tory on this continent. The discussion in the Senate,

yesterday marks a new era in the history of our

foreign policy, and it is probable the debate in the

same body to-day will be, if possible, of a still more

exciting and important character. Judge Mason,

the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

has the floor.

The House of Representatives appear to have had

great difficulty in procuring the attendance of a

quorum of members. A bill was reported for the

establishment of a much needed branch mint in this

city; whereupon a very exciting debate arose upon

the question of its second reading, during which the

morning hour expired, and the subject was neces-

sarily dropped. After considerable miscellaneous

dodging and sparring, the bill to suppress the issuing

of notes under the denomination of five dollars in the

District of Columbia, was amended and passed, and

then, it is gratifying to relate, the House adjourned.

Next in importance to the speeches in the Senate

is the eloquent address of the Hon. Edward Everett,

Secretary of State, which was last evening delivered

in Washington, before the Colonization Society. It

is a noble defence of the cause of colonization,

abounds in vast research, and annihilates the oft-

reiterated assertion that the African race is not sus-

ceptible of cultivation. Furthermore, the Secretary

establishes the fact that the American people were

the first to move for the suppression of the barbarous

slave traffic, against the opposition of the British

government. Every friend of humanity should read

this carefully-prepared document.

The cabinet is the topic now. Our letters and

despatches from Albany are full of it. To-morrow

we shall endeavor to find room for all the gossip of

the politicians that has lately been flooded in upon

us. Meantime, a careful perusal of the telegraphic

reports will pay. Apropos: the statement published

in several of the whig papers, that Senator Hunter

has refused the State Department because the

Treasury had been offered to General Dix, of New

York, by General Pierce, is without foundation. If

Senator Hunter has been offered the State Depart-

ment at all, and declined the same, it is doubt-

less for reasons purely of a private nature. Mark

that!

No business of interest was transacted in the

State Senate yesterday, owing to the fact that the

employees of that body had neglected to attend to

their duties. In the Assembly a very interesting

discussion took place on the resolutions calling for

the appointment of a joint committee, whose duty

it shall be to devise some plan whereby the canals

may be completed. See the regular reports of the

proceedings, together with the letter from our spe-

cial correspondent.

The report of the committee to examine the fiscal

condition of the State has been made to the Leg-

islature, and a copy sent to us. It is an important

document in its way, but we cannot find room for it

this morning.

By reference to another column, it will be observed

that Dr. Gardiner's party are reported to have found

the mines which the Doctor was compelled to vacate

in Mexico, notwithstanding the rumored assertions

that the exploring commission sent out by the Senate

were unable to discover them. There is fun ahead.

Where is the Doctor?

The bark Zebra, which recently left New Orleans

with a large number of emigrants for Liberia, was

last Saturday compelled to put into Savannah, in

consequence of the prevalence of the cholera on

board. The captain and twenty-seven passengers

had died, and many of the others were sick.

The State Temperance Convention convened in

Albany yesterday, and adopted resolutions declaring

that the friends of the cause were not disinterested,

but would continue to agitate the subject until the

Legislature was compelled to pass a law prohibiting

the liquor traffic. The Ladies' Temperance Con-

vention are to have the use of the hall of the Assembly

on Friday evening. Their proceedings will be in

teresting, from the fact that many Bloomer orators

are to be present.

Necessity compels us to omit our notices of the

atrical and musical matters. All the places of

amusement which we visited last evening were well

filled, and on glancing at the bills of fare in another

column, it is pretty certain that they will all be again

crowded to-night. Madame Sontag appears in the

"Barber of Seville." She again introduces the char-

minging singing lesson, in which Master Paul Julien,

the brilliant young violinist, is to assist. This alone will

be worth the price of admission.

The annual election of officers of the Mercantile

Library Association was held at Clinton Hall yester-

day. The members voted adverse to the proposed

removal of the library up town.

We publish a report of the testimony taken at an

inquest held upon the body of Mrs. Eliza Weincke,

who was supposed, yesterday morning, to have been

poisoned by her husband, Doctor Henry Adolphus

Weincke. The impression was not sustained by the

verdict of the jury. The unfortunate man was found

dead in Tammany Hall, from the effect of a dose of

poison which he took after the death of his wife.

See narrative elsewhere.

The trial of Captain Farnham, for manslaughter,

in causing the death of several persons on board the

steamboat Reindeer, through negligence and inatten-

tion, was commenced yesterday in the United States

Circuit Court, before Judge Betts. The case for the

prosecution closed, and the evidence for the defence

will be opened this morning. A report of the pro-

ceedings, so far as they have gone, will be found un-

der our local intelligence.

The Coroner's jury yesterday found a verdict of

premeditated murder against John Fitzgerald, in

taking the life of his wife, by shooting her with a

pistol.

The Almshouse Governors met last evening, and

received requisitions for supplies, with communica-

tions from the officers employed in the various insti-

tutions under their control. Mr. West offered a res-

olution, to the effect that application be made to the

Common Council for accommodations more suitable

to the transaction of the business of the department.

The Board adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Last evening, the Hon. Anson Burlingame delivered

a very able lecture, on the subject of "Now and

Then," at the Broadway Tabernacle. He argued that

the present was better than the past; that though

men and their systems perish, society lives on; that

it advances in regular order; its fixed laws ascer-

tainable, and that their logic requires conditions in

the future beyond the reach of our most gorgeous

imagination.

The avalanche of news from all quarters compels

us to defer the publication of many local reports, and

much general reading, among which we will enu-

merate the following: Reply of the Cuban Junta to a

Washington correspondent, relative to the feasibility

of republicanizing Cuba; Proceedings of the Alms-

house Governors; Lectures, by Miss Bacon on "Ori-

ental Empires;" by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on

"The Conservative and the Progressive;" and by Hon.

Zadock Pratt, on "Tanning." For the foregoing, and

many other deferred articles, we hope to make room

to-morrow.

Our Foreign Relations.—The Monroe doctrine

Cuba.—Speech of Gen. Cass.

We appropriate a large portion of this day's

HERALD to the speech of Gen. Cass, delivered

yesterday in the United States Senate, on the

general subject of our foreign relations, but es-

pecially in reference to the Monroe doctrine, and

our right, title and interest in the island of

Cuba. It is a long speech, but it is a strong

speech, and clearly, we think, wipes out the ac-

cusation against the distinguished Senator, of

being an "old foggy." He stands boldly forth

among the youngest of the dashing, decisive,

dread-naught school of "Young America." His

speech will be read with interest by all parties

in this country; and from the Senator's trans-

atlantic and diplomatic reputation, as well as

from his high position in the dominant part of

the United States, it will doubtless create

something of a sensation among the political

circles of St. Cloud and St. James.

Gen. Cass sets out with an earnest appeal for

the reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine, which

comprehends, not only the principle of resistance

to all future attempts by the powers of

Europe in the work of colonizing the yet

unappropriated territory of this continent, but

also resistance to their interference in the

domestic concerns of the independent

States of at least the Northern division of this

hemisphere. And this second branch of the

Monroe doctrine, from being far more com-

prehensive and explicit in its practical applica-

tion to foreign aggressions in the affairs of our

neighbors, is of far higher importance than the

first. Its reaffirmation would call at once for

the total abrogation of the Clayton and Bulwer

treaty, and an absolute interdiction against any

further interference, on the part of England, di-

rectly or indirectly, or singly or conjointly,

in the local concerns of the independent States

of Central America and Mexico. It would demand

a prompt inquiry as to the meaning and intent

of the recent movements of certain French mili-

tary adventurers in the Mexican States of So-

nora and Chihuahua. It would exclude us from

any alliance with any European power in be-

half of the opening, by ship canals, of the

isthmus passages of Central America or Mexico;

for the doctrine, if once adopted, must not only

exclude the powers of Europe from intermed-

dling on their own account, but it must neces-

sarily debar us from taking them into any co-

partnership which will admit their influence, or

their right to any political alliance on the soil

of this continent whatsoever.

Such is our interpretation of the length and

breadth of the non-intervention doctrine of

Monroe; and such, we take it, is the true intent

and import of the resolution, and the spirit of

the age, alike suggest that the Monroe de-

claration be practically reaffirmed.

But the most interesting, as well as the most

diversified and elaborate portion of this speech

of Gen. Cass, applies to the island of Cuba, our

natural and political relations with that island,

and to the late overtures from England and

France for a tripartite pledge against appro-

priating it for all time to come, on the part

severally and jointly, of England, France, and

the United States. The view which General

Cass takes of these remarkable overtures

is at once striking and sagacious. He

assumes that the proposition was made, no

doubt, with a full conviction that our govern-

ment would decline it; but that, having de-

clined it, we must regard it as a warning that

France and England, at least, are pledged

against our acquisition of the island. In this

light, innumerable difficulties suggest them-

selves in regard to any plan which General

Pierce may think fit to adopt for the peaceful

purchase of Cuba. The Spanish debt to Eng-

land, the crippled condition of Spain, and the

ambition of Louis Napoleon, rise up to confront

us upon the threshold of any such movement.

Of course, nobody can suppose that the United

States government will or can be a party to any

other than an honorable and magnanimous po-

litical for the desired acquisition. How, then,

with England and France pledged against us,

is this branch of our "manifest destiny" to be&lt;/